CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

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DAILY TRIBUNE.

Thursday Morning April 29, 1858.

☞ For MONETARY and COMMERCIAL see Fourth Page.

Mr. Douglas's Conference Bill.

The Senate of the United States both adjourned yesterday without coming to a vote on Mr. Douglas's Conference bill. We judge the Lecompton men in the House were fearful of a defeat, and Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, moved an adjournment, which was opposed by the opponents of the bill, but carried by a majority of 2. A vote will doubtless be reached to-day, and it will probably be in favor of the Kansas bribe, although we think by a close vote.

Light Out of Darkness.

It is beginning to be surmised that that noisy chap, Lecompton, who stirred up the DOUGLAS delegates in Egypt for the Springfield Convention, was more intent upon scoring for himself than for the Senator; that where he counted one for DOUGLAS, he counted two for LOGAN, and, as the result proved, about three for DOUGLAS. The probability is that the ancient Jehu will take all of his own winnings in Nobody, and give LOGAN the sharp end of one of his prongs to pay for his meddling with what didn't concern him.

The Public Sewers.

The system of Sewerage that has been adopted in this city, will be without benefit to public health or cleanliness if there be not some method of regulation, which will compel the owners of property along which the sewers are laid down, to use them for carrying off the filth and garbage for which the sewers are intended. The "mains" are completed in several of our most important streets; but it is only here and there a tenement that has established a connection therewith. The approach of hot weather will make it plainly evident to the sense that the masses of decaying animal and vegetable matter, in vaults, open drains, stable yards, &c., which have poisoned the air in summers past, have not been lessened by the means provided for carrying them off. They will send forth the same overpowering stench, giving employment to the same number of physicians and undertakers, and bring desolation to as many hearth-stones as ever before, despite the great outlay which the city has made. We suggest the matter to the Common Council as one of the first importance, demanding their speedy action.

That Park Question.

We are not advised of the exact condition of that swindle, misnamed a project for laying out a Public Park somewhere on the road to Lyons'ville; but from intimations which come to us from certain quarters, we are of the opinion that those who originally devised the plan intended to smuggle it into the Charter, leave to submit the attempt to profit thereby. The great prospects of property in that direction, a sale at the valuation made by the Commissioners last fall would not be esteemed a bad operation. Our readers who are interested may be sure that so good a thing will not be quietly given up. They must see to it that a check is taken upon them, and that the nice game is not some day so far consummated that nothing but a tedious and expensive suit of law will finally defeat it. Keep your eye skinned.

From Washington.

The Washington and Chicago Mails—Information Wanted—Southern Claims—The Court Position—Election Bonnets under English's Bill—The Printing Robbery.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, April 26, 1858.

Perhaps the postmaster of Chicago, which is a distributing office, can give you some satisfactory information relative to the regular time of departure of the mail from Washington for your city. I cannot obtain it here. The letters of this correspondence are deposited in post-office before two o'clock of the day of their date, yet they do not appear in the TRIBUNE until the morning of the fourth day thereafter. The letter mail ought not to be more than forty-eight hours on its way between the two cities, and I sometimes receive the TRIBUNE on the evening of the next day after its publication.

There was held on Saturday evening an anti-Lecompton caucus, of the species called Independents. It is said they mustered twelve or fifteen strong, untrammeled to oppose Buchanan, tooth and toe-nail. The meeting was held under the auspices of Quitman and Shorter, and there is, therefore, very great danger that it will fall through, and terminate in what is vulgarly termed a grand "fizzle."

The Lecompton caucus of the President's antechamber were confident last night that everything was arranged for a grand rally to be made to-day. The assault is to be delivered by two columns. Several of our men are absent who are expected to be here. One is paired with Arnold of Connecticut, who, if he is resolved to vote for delivery in Kansas, ought to be held to all the consequences of his action. Mr. Kunkle of Penn., has come to with Lemon of Mississippi, who is believed to be against the English scheme. Mr. Hickman of Penn. is paired with Garnett of Va., who is in the House declared himself against it. Mr. Hill of Ga., who moved the question, has gone home to see his wife, who is in a critical state, but being the author of the bill, he will be on hand this forenoon to call the previous question. Mr. Hill has not yet declared, for the very good reason that he does not know what side he was on.

During the exciting session of Friday there was a sharp passage between Mr. Hill and the Speaker, in which the old grudge between Mr. H. and his colleague, Gov. Gartrell, Dem. candidate for Governor, was brought to Hill's mind by the Speaker, causing the question to be decided over to the Democratic side. Gartrell responded to Hill's taunting remarks, if your correspondent rightly remembers, by saying that "Where Gartrell respected he knew how to respect, and where he despised he knew how to despise." Gartrell pocketed the insult, and Mr. Hill and the Speaker are now fraternizing at one another like two lovers. Gartrell rushed forward to the rescue of carrying at the above time, and Orr saw that the Speaker was in danger of being thrown over, and he pounded his desk with a heavy hammer, shrieking, "Every disorderly member will be named!" Gartrell responded in a sharp tone, which made the iron rafters ring.

Mr. Boteler's rendering of the cavalina from Robert le Diable, was certainly very finely; but the cavalina from Donizetti's "Betly" was well given, and was rewarded with an encore, which she responded by singing the favorite ballad—"Within a mile of Edinboro' Town"—in her best manner.

The orchestra played better than usual, and seemed to have taken more than ordinary pains in rehearsal. The quartette for string instruments was not every good selection, and did not generally please those who heard it. The contrast between the selections from Mozart, Haydn, and Beethoven and the American quadrille by Gungl, was rather too great for good effect, and although it did not satisfy the audience, it certainly amused. If Mr. Unger sought by this contrast to forcibly bring home to the minds, and hearts, of his hearers the superiority of the compositions of the authors we have named, he certainly succeeded admirably, and the lesson may be a fruitful one. On the whole, the orchestral portion of the programme was rather too classical to please a mixed audience. Mr. Unger will consult his peculiarity interest, although somewhat at the sacrifice of true art, by giving the public music within its compre hension.

THE YOUNG FOLKS CONCERT THIS EVENING.—The Concert of the "Young Folks" at Metropolitan Hall this evening, will undoubtedly attract a very large audience, as our concert-goers have been on the qui vive for some time in expectation of the event. Mrs. Bostwick has volunteered and will sing the Gipsey Song and the solo, Infanzione, with amateur chorus. The young ladies and gentlemen have spared no pains to give a good concert and from the manner in which they acquitted themselves at the rehearsal yesterday afternoon, we shall expect much from them. Mr. Unger is the Conductor and the services of his fine brethren have been secured. Mr. De Pasnie, the well known baritone, has volunteered and will sing the aria from the "North Star." Mr. Post, the popular flutist, will play a solo. The following is the programme:

Overture—"Alexander Sinfonia.....Pleyel
Overture.
Chorus—Solo, "Infanzione".....Bellini.
Assembly, with Quintette.
Air, Piano—"Flutist, Obligato".....Romer.
Mr. Post.
Quartette, Two Violins, Viola and Violoncello.....Haydn.
By Four Young Ladies.
Gipsey Song from the "Queen of Sheeba".....Bostwick.
Mrs. Bostwick.
Duet, Piano—"God Save the Queen".....Hanon.
By two Young Ladies.
Solo and Chorus—"Infanzione".....Bellini.
Mr. De Pasnie, Assembly.
Solo and Chorus—"Indecision".....Benedict.
Miss Emma Gillingham, Assembly.

After the programme is gone through with the Orchestra will play a number of more lively, dashing pieces, etc., by permission. A limited supply of complimentary bills be provided by the ladies.

The proceeds from the Concert will be devoted to charitable objects, under the direction of St. James' Church.

Law Intelligence.

COOK CO. CIRCUIT COURT—HON. G. MANIERRE.—Geo. M. Allen *et al.* vs. H. W. Pierce, assumpsit. Action for value of flour, alleged to have been sold by plaintiff to defendant; claim $176. Defense, payment. Jury trial and verdict for plaintiff for $76.

Windett *vs.* Hesselink, assumpsit. This action was to recover from the professional services rendered by plaintiff in a chancery suit between the heirs of Hescock and the heirs of Alanzo Walker, by which a valuable property was recovered to the Hescocks. The defense was that the amount claimed was too much. The jury gave plaintiff a verdict for $1,900.

April 28.—Hall *vs.* Alexander, appeal. Affidavit of merits stricken from the files, and appeal dismissed with procedendo, for want of sufficient affidavit of merits.

Borden *vs.* E. K. Swift *et al*, appeal. Appeal dismissed with procedendo for want of affidavit of merits, as defendants' cost.

Bolton *vs.* E. K. Swift *et al*, appeal. Same disposition as above.

Grader *vs.* Wallg, assumpsit. Motion by plaintiff to strike plea from file, for want of affidavit of merits, allowed. Judgment *nil dicit*, and costs assessed at $159 63.

Robinson, supervisor of Worth township, etc., *vs.* John Harlong, *et al*, debt. Judgment entered against defendants by default, and court to assess damages.

King *vs.* Scoville and others, replevin. Dismissed as in case of nonsuit, for want of narr. in time, and return of property awarded.

Murphy *vs.* Barney Fisher *vs.* same, Davis *vs.* same, and Griffith *vs.* same, appeals. Motion by plaintiffs to dismiss for want of sufficient affidavits.

Eaton *versus* Parks and Humphries, case. This action was brought to recover the value of a trunk and contents alleged to have been stolen from the Massasoit House while the plaintiff was a guest there. It was shown in evidence that the trunk was taken to the house by an omnibus driver, and delivered at the door to the porter of the house; that subsequently it could not be found, until a lost baggage agent discovered it among some stray baggage at the Jervis House. The trunk had been broken open and the contents obstructed. The defendants contended that the trunk never came into their possession, but that another trunk resembling the one in question, was left instead. Jury rendered a verdict of $150 for plaintiff.

The following cases are continued: Eaton *versus* Lyon & Co., garnishee in attachment; Conway and Jamison *versus* Whittaker and Whittaker, appeal; Stocks *versus* Grant, *et al*, appeal. Dismissed of Plaintiff's costs. Denham *et al versus* Peake *et al*, garnishee in attachment, (dismissed with leave to reinstate.)

McGuire, administrator, *versus* the Chicago & Rock Island R. R. Company, case. Rule to plead by Monday next.

CHANCERY.—Rachel Huntington *versus* Erasmus D. Huntington, bill for divorce. Default entered and bill *pro confesso*, referred to master to take proof.

FIRE IN MADISON STREET.—An attempt was made to burn the Scammon Grammar School, in West Madison street, night before last. The incendiary entered the building by the basement door, both of which were carelessly left open, and fired the building. But little damage was done.

EAGLE'S CELEBRATED XXX FLOUR.—We would advise the bakers and families to try this new brand. It may be had of Sawyer, Mellen & Co., 258 & 260 South Water St., as will be seen by reference to their advertisement in the "Merchandise" column on the last page.

☞ WHEELER & WILSON'S Family Sewing Machines, at 155 Lake Street.
GEO. R. CHITTENDEN, Agent.

SONS OF MALTA ATTEND!—616! 2391! 495!!! ☞!!! The well! All members in good standing of Brainard Lodge No. 17, are requested to meet at the corner of Washington and State streets, on Saturday May 1st, 1858, punctually at 9 o'clock A. M. Proceedings of visit important to the Order will then be transacted. By order of
O. M.
RECORDER, pro tem.

WHO WOULD NOT BE CURED?—There is probably no disease extant but what the Chloro Bi-Carbonate of Soda Compound investigation is mention; persons have demonstrated this fact, and still continue to do so, as long as the money the public favors, is used for the purpose. There is no quackery with its visiting. The man who makes new discoveries in the healing art, by which remedies are discovered which cure diseases that have bidden defiance to the skill of medical science, is a public benefactor, entitled to the gratitude of the world. In this category of men must be placed the name of Dr. Thomas Tilton. He was the first to discover by the use of boiling steel and simply another to cure such diseases as every other medical man attempted to cure, and time test satisfied. Said kind afford such, and a philanthropist, he sought remedies for diseases which were before considered incurable, and in the Chloro Bi-Carbonate of Soda Compound, found one the world can thank him for. Dr. Tilton is now at the Massasoit House, where he will give his attendance to those who need his services.

N. B.—Dr. Tilton has not nor ever had, any connection whatever with a person calling himself Dr. Gilbert, on State street. He has no agent or interpreter here to visit.
ap28-1w

WHY ARE SO MANY of our citizens constantly a bad health? Because they are in the habit of drinking the vile and impure compounds sold under wines and liquors. To those who can appreciate a really genuine imported article, free from adulteration, we would recommend to call at 46 Dearborn street. MR. DAVIS keeps on hand the best selection of Wines and Liquors to be found in the city, imported expressly for family use. Give him a call.

INFORMATION WANTED.—J. Henry Parker, formerly of Perry Post Office, Kalamazoo, Mich., left that place about the 1st of March last, for Chicago. Said Parker is about 5 feet 10 inches high, has brown hair, dark, heavy eyebrows, round features, and was deaf in one ear. Any information in regard to him will be thankfully received. Address "A. B.," Tribune office.

☞ Papers in the West and Southwest please copy.

WHITE H. C. Burtman & Co., of Buffalo, N. Y., for Cheshire, describing the most wonderfully simple and effective Sewing Machine in the world.
ap28-1w

PATENT DOUBLE TRAVELING BAGS, to carry wearing apparel without soiling, the most convenient article ever invented for the traveler; also Trunks, Valises and Carpet Bags of every description, at prices to suit the times. H. W. EVERETT, 107 Lake street, and 210 South Clark street.

WOOD'S RESTORATIVE.—Of all the restoratives for the hair that have been invented, Wood's pre-eminently stands the first place. It will certainly restore the natural color of the hair, if the directions are followed for a sufficient length of time. It also holds a position unrivaled when it is necessary to promote a growth of hair, where the head had been previously bald. Wood does not pretend that it will do this in all cases; and we think its author is a good recommendation of the virtues which his restoratives really possess. If the hair is dead, and destroyed, human skill cannot restore it to life from them grow again; but where there is any vitality left at the root, the restorative will soon cause the hair in all its pristine vigor. It has done this repeatedly when all other remedies had failed. It is therefore worth while in all cases to make the experiment. For other testimonials of its virtues see Western Paper.
Sold by all respectable Druggists.
ap28-2w

DIED.

In this city, April 26th, of consumption, CHARLES H. RODLIFF, aged 24 years, formerly of Lowell, Mass.
☞ Eastern papers please copy.

CHAS. W. COLSON,
LOCKSMITH, BELL HANGER AND GILT PLATE PAINTER, 151 Clark street, bet. Clark and Dearborn, Chicago, Ill. Locks and Trunks repaired with neatness and dispatch. Particular attention paid to repairing Safes, Vault and Jail Locks. A supply of every description of locks to order. Bells hung, and Speaking Tubes put up in dwellings or business houses. Also, Gilding, Sign and Ornamental Gilding, Plain and Fancy Painting, Glazing, &c. Shop Fronts, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, &c., furnished at the shortest notice, and warranted to give satisfaction. All the above work executed promptly on hand and made to order.
ap28-1w

CRAWFORD, SHARP & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN CROCKERY, Glass and China, Table Cutlery, Looking Glasses, Lamps and Britannia Ware, No. 58 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
ap27-1y

ALBERT E. SHELY & CO.,
STORAGE AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS and Dealers in Salt, Water Lime, &c., 46 South Water and Front in rear.
ja17-1y

P. ARNOLD & CO.,
NO. 55 LASALLE STREET, CHICAGO.
Mathematical, Optical and Surveying Instruments, Levels, Transits, Compasses, &c., made and repaired.
ja7

C. F. DUSTUM,
MERCHANT TAILOR, 143 LAKE ST., up stairs Chicago Ill.
de26-1y

E. W. WARNER,
MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE Dealer in Straw Boards, Printers, Manilla and Wrapping Paper, and all kinds of Paper Stock.
370 & 372 North Franklin street, Chicago.
au9-1y

C. M. & E. LAFLIN'S
WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE
No. 39 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.
Keep on hand a full assortment of Printing, Writing, Wrapping and Manilla Paper, Envelopes, Paper Bags, Twine, &c., at the lowest cash prices.
mch27-1y

BY TELEGRAPH.

From New York.

NEW YORK, April 28.—No signs of the Kangaroo from Sandy Hook.

The steamship Africa sailed at 5 P. M. for Liverpool with 150 passengers, and $4,000 in specie.

A passenger on the Mobile Tayleé says the John L. Stephens, on her down trip, put into Matamoros, where she took on board Gustave, the fugitive priest from Mexico, together with his Cabinet. On arriving at Aspinwall the whole party took passage for New Orleans, intending to proceed thence to Vera Cruz, which, at last accounts, April 12th, still held out for Juarez Government.

A letter in the *Times* says that Castillo's loss at the storming of Arequipa was 1,200 killed and Vivanco's 500. The former had 2,000 wounded, who are dying in great numbers, and it was thought the number of his dead would reach 2,000. Castillo's whole force amounted to 4,500; Vivanco's regular troops to 1,500, besides which he had a great number of citizens enrolled.

XXXVIth CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

SENATE—APRIL 28.

The Kansas report being the special order was taken up.

Mr. Stuart of Michigan, who had the floor from yesterday, made many facetious hits.

The ground of Mr. Stuart's argument was in favor of Mr. Crittenden's amendment in preference to the miserable compromise.

Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, replied at great length to Mr. Stuart, and closely followed the various arguments he adduced.

Mr. Pugh spoke till after 4 o'clock P. M.

Mr. Doolittle, of Wis., made an answer to Mr. Pugh.

At this stage of the proceedings an agreement was effected to adjourn and finish the subject to-morrow; the Senate accordingly adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Nichols, from the Printing Committee reported a resolution to print 20,000 copies of the mechanical part of the Patent Office Report, at one-third less than formerly. He remarked that a general distribution cannot be effected unless this system be carried to extent. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. English, from the post office committee, reported a joint resolution, in effect that the Postmaster General, Attorney General and Secretary of the Treasury, make such arrangements for the accommodation of the post office, customhouse, and U. S. courts in Philadelphia, as shall best conduce to the public service. It prohibits any increase of the present appropriation, and authorizes the President to sell any of the buildings on the grounds which are not necessary for the public service.

Mr. Florence said the Philadelphia delegation had consulted with the Post Office Committee, and had come to the conclusion that this was the most feasible way to relieve the subject of difficulty.

The report of the majority on the Fort Snelling case is signed by Merrill, Pettitt, and Morris of Illinois, and concludes with resolutions that the sale was without authority of law, that the action of the Secretary of War was a grave official fault, that the provisions for the management of the sale were so careless as to be ridiculous, and to have been a combination against the Government. That John C. Mather in making the purchase acted in violation of his official duty as Agent of the War Department, for the examination and sale of the Fort Ripley Reservation and declares the sale null and void.

The minority committee, Messrs. Barnett and Faulkner, say that there is not one word in the testimony casting the slightest imputation on the Secretary of War; that the order to sell effected in consideration of military policy no longer requiring that Fort Snelling should be retained as a fort, and that the property was sold at its full and fair value, and that the Commissioners be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and the report of the committee be laid on the table.

The House passed several bills, among them the Senate bill providing for the payment of $20,000 for expenses in Utah during the present disturbances.

The further consideration of Kansas was resumed. Mr. Howard, in giving his reasons why he withheld his assent to the report, said that it did not rise to the dignity of a compromise open and above board, but was a species of dodge. If the proceedings of the Lecompton Constitution are legal, binding and conclusive in the people, and if Congress has no power to interfere, how and by what process will Lecompton become dead?

It reminded him of a fellow who craved pardon of his sovereign; prostrating himself before his majesty he prayed forgiveness for having knocked off the hat of a fellow subject, and pardon being readily granted, he thus informed his majesty that the man's head was knocked off too. In this manner the Lecompton constitution is now asked to be adopted by rejecting the ordinance, the head of Lecompton is knocked off. (Laughter.) This report is for the best of all reasons offensive to the north. It has degrading conditions attached, which he believed the North would never submit to. His constituents he knew would regard the proposition as an insult if the South yield, so much is claimed in principle. The north is to be the most cheated in the details.

One set of conditions is prescribed for the admission of a State under one constitution, and another under all others. The population of Kansas is sufficient to come in under the Lecompton constitution; why should it not come in under any other constitution? This measure would keep open and increase the quarrel and strife. If a fair election is held, it will be voted down, four to one. It cannot be otherwise. In a northern State such a question will turn on the issue whether one set of conditions shall be prescribed for a territory applying for admission for a free State, and another for a slave State. This ordinance is a premium for a slave State, and he predicted that this issue will be distinctly before the northern people. Every man will be elected or defeated on this issue, and he should not be surprised if 125 out of 144 representatives to which the North is entitled, shall be sent here to repudiate this state of things.

Mr. Davis of Md. said that so far as the admission or rejection was concerned, everything for the Kansas issue is conceded by the bill but he had learned Statesrights notions from Clay and Pinckney. Had it not been urged by Southern gentlemen that Kansas should come into the Union on an equal footing with the original States? This was the law of the South on the subject. Then if State equality was yielded by this ordinance imposing conditions, no Southern man could vote for this bill. The only question was whether the people of Kansas will come into the Union with the ordinance, or, by rejecting it, stay out of the confederacy. Representing a Southern and a slave State, he, in her name, protested against this attempted interference in State rights, by the imposition of a condition of admission.

Mr. Stephens, of Ga., was not surprised that Mr. Davis opposed the bill because it was based on the ground of his opposition. He (Stephens) was bo raised reared in that school, and if there was any doctrine he cherished more than another, it was that of the rights, independence and sovereignty of the separate States of the confederacy, and he maintained that this substitute more fully and completely carried out the doctrine than the Senate bill for which he was willing to vote, and more so than the Crittenden compromise. If Kansas made such application for admission as a free State he would vote for it as readily as for a slave State. In reply to Mr. Davis, he showed that Iowa and Louisiana were admitted on fundamental conditions. In the former case, similar to that in the pending propositions. In conclusion he earnestly appealed to the House to end this question with a view to get on with the public business.

Mr. Gilman, of Me.—Is the Constitution submitted?

Mr. Stephens.—I tell the gentleman distinctly, it is not.

Mr. Keitt repudiated the doctrine advanced by Mr. Davis.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, did not find fault with the bill because it annexed conditions, but because a great crime was to be perpetrated not only against Kansas, but against the federal constitution and the sacred rights of human nature. The bill did not submit the Constitution, but a bribe in land and money, and if it was rejected Kansas must suffer the penalty. It was simply an act of despotism attempted to be imposed by Congress under cover of the Constitution which bears the name of Washington. Before the Constitution perish, then any pretext is to be found on the statute book that Congress shall decide to free men under pains and penalties under any Constitution which they never made.

Mr. Clingman, of N. C., said this proposition was not acceptable. He presumed the gentlemen had made up their minds and therefore need the previous question.

Mr. Stephens suggested that the vote be taken to-morrow at 1 o'clock.

Mr. Marshall, of Ky., hoped no such agreement would be made. It would be better to take the vote to-day. [Cries of agreed.]

Mr. Garnett of Virginia, trusted a demand for the previous question would not be seconded, as he and several others wished to state the reasons for their votes.

Mr. Stephens moved a call of the House, but the motion was disagreed to. He then moved an adjournment.

Mr. Harris of Illinois, said it was the understanding yesterday that we should take the vote to-day.

Mr. Stephens said that was what the gentleman would not agree to. The House then adjourned by two majority.

Election of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana R.R. Directors.

TOLEDO, April 28.—The election for Directors of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad has been held to-day. About 60,000 shares of stock were voted on. The following persons received about 48,000 votes and were elected, viz: H. S. Barrow, Hiram Sibley, Edwin C. Litchfield, John S. Prouty, Nelson Boardsley, Ransom Gardner, John C. Wright, Wm. Wolcott, Wm. B. Waller, Clarence N. Potter, Ezekiel Morrison, J. H. Ransom and George Bliss.

The minority tickets, consisting of Messrs. Jervis, Riggs and others, received less than 11,000 votes.

At a meeting of the new Board of Directors elected to-day, Geo. Bliss, of Springfield, Mass., was unanimously elected President.

The Fort Snelling Court Martial.

CINCINNATI, April 28.—In pursuant of an army order issued by the Secretary of War, a Court martial summoned to pass upon the conduct of General Twiggs, assembled this morning at the Newport Barracks. General Wool proposed that the Judge Advocate read the order for the calling of the Court which was declined, as the Court could not organize in consequence of the absence of Gen. Jesup. The Court then adjourned.

Gen. Jesup is expected to-night.

Important from Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Advices by the last steamer from Aspinwall say that the expedition for the survey of the Atrato River has been completely successful. Lieut. Craven expected to sail with his party for New York on the 7th inst. Although much toil and privation had been undergone, all were in good health and spirits.

It is said that both the new regimenta of volunteers will be mounted and probably riflemen. They cannot be called out now, as the ordinary operations of importance be pushed forward until the passage of the Deficiency Appropriation bill, upon which depends the operations in Utah, and the forwarding of trains, &c.

Fire at Toronto.

TORONTO, C. W., April 28.—Two fires occurred here last night, destroying a large amount of property.

Great alarm is felt in consequence of the extraordinary number of fires during the last fort night. Scarcely a night passes without one or more of a destructive character. It is supposed they were set by an organized band of incendiaries. An active police is being organized and a large reward offered, in the hope of arresting them.

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE,
GAS, STEAM FITTING, AND PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,
54 LA SALLE STREET. 54
CHICAGO.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
Gas Fixtures,
From the Celebrated Manufactory of
CORNELIUS & BAKER,
Always on hand, comprising the Plain and Ornamental Patterns.

PRACTICAL PLUMBER,
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ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.
Particular attention given to fitting up
HOTELS,
WITH STEAM, WATER AND GAS.
IRON SETTEES, CHAIRS AND TABLES FOR GARDEN LAWNS AND VERANDAHS.
COUNTRY ORDERS,
PROMPTLY AND FAITHFULLY ATTENDED TO.
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THE TRADE SUPPLIED WITH TOOLS, IRON PIPE FITTINGS, GAS FIXTURES, PLUMBING MATERIALS, AND EVERY ARTICLE IN THE GAS, STEAM-FITTING AND PLUMBING BUSINESS.
54 LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO.
☞ Sole Agent for the State of Illinois for the celebrated Fixtures and Goods manufactured by Messrs. CORNELIUS & BAKER, Philadelphia.
au21-1y

Business Cards

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT HERVEY,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Custom House Building, No. 19 Lasalle street, Chicago.
ap22-1y

WM. BOLLINGBROKE. HENRY M. BLAKE.
BOLLINGBROKE & BLAKE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, SAINT PAUL, Minnesota, will give prompt attention to the transaction of legal business in all the Courts and Land Offices in the Territory, also in the Federal Courts of Wisconsin and the General Land Office at Washington.
☞ Office in the street that was formerly occupied by Sabin, Brisbin & Co., as a store.
ap22-1y

JOHN A. GROW,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, No. 10 Dole's Building, corner of S. Water and Clark streets, Chicago, Ill.
mch27-1y

AUGUSTUS HAMMOND,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, GALESBURG, ILLINOIS.
mch27-1y

CLARKSON & TREE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW; OFFICE IN the corner room of Portland Block, over D. H. Cook's Jewelry Store.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

STEWART & DURKEE
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 37 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.
REFER TO—Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Chicago; Morgan Bros., Chicago; Hon. Cadwallader Washburn, Mineral Point, Wis.; Hon. Alexander Mitchell, Milwaukee; Hon. Chauncey A. Ingersoll, Chicago; Chandler Allanson Bank, Chicago.
ap22-1y

J. A. DURKEE,
Commission Merchant, No. 1 Astor st., New York City.
ap22-1y

J. LESUC,
(LATE AGENT OF BAZAIN & PERE, MARSEILLES,)
COMMISSION MERCHANT & BROKER, Office No. 6 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.
REFER TO—Messrs. Bazain & Pere, Marseilles; Connelly, Lambert & Co., Marseilles; Messrs. Bazain & Co., Paris; Messrs. Bazain & Co., Chicago; Connelly & Co., Chicago; Messrs. Bazain & Co., Chicago; Messrs. Bazain & Co., Chicago; H. H. Peck & Co., Chicago; Hon. Isaac P. Cole, Chicago; Hon. Thomas Dyer, Chicago.
☞ Post Office Box 3604.
ap22-1y

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
GIVE THEIR EXCLUSIVE ATTENTION to the purchase and sale of
FLOUR, GRAIN, AND OTHER PRODUCE.
On Commission, at No. 146 South Water corner North Market, Chicago, Ill.
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A. R. RUMSEY. A. D. CRAWFORD.

HOWE & CRAWFORD,
Commission & Shipping Merchants
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PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO the sale of
Wheat, Corn, Flour, or other Produce,
in the Canals, Albany, Troy, and New York Markets. Also to the shipment of Lumber, Wood, and other Produce from Oswego to any of the Canal Ports, and to procure, upon the most reasonable terms, all kinds of
mch27-1y

A. L. GRIFFEN,
Produce Commission Merchant,
No. 13 GENESEE STREET, BUFFALO, NEW YORK.
Also, Agent for the sale of
VERMONT ROOFING SLATE.
Which will outlast a Tin Roof full.
Cash Advances made on Consignments.
Refer to Messrs. Ogden, Gurnee & Co., Chicago, Ill.
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CHALLENGE!
CHALLENBERGER'S PILLS—Are the Purest and Safest Aperient in use. Sold by all Druggists.

To-Day's Advertisem'ts.

WANTED A PARTNER.—AN ACTIVE business man, with a capital of from $10 to $20,000 can secure a very profitable business. Apply at the Bank Note Reporter office, No. 51 Clark street, Tribune Buildings.

LOST—TWO PROMISSORY NOTES, signed by Geo. Sexton, President of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad Company, payable to the order of Wm. Sexton, dated April 24th, 1858, and payable in one and two years from date. This is to caution all persons not to purchase said notes, as payment has been stopped, and application will be made for new ones.
CHAS. F. SOTER.
Chicago, April 28th, 1858.

162 MADISON STREET.—A GENTLEMAN and wife and two children can be accommodated with rooms and board at No. 162 Madison street, or two gentlemen can obtain a room and board. Reference required.
ap29-1w

TO RENT.—A FIRST CLASS THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, on south Clark street, near Polk street. Rent $424. Apply at H. BURTON'S, 130 S. Clark street.
ap29-1w

FOR RENT.—A FIRST CLASS PRIVATE residence, thoroughly and recently furnished, containing seven rooms, and pleasantly situated on Michigan avenue, between Madison and Monroe streets. Rent $50 per month. Inquire at 104 Fifth Avenue, New York, or at the office of this paper.
ap29-1w

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of G. C. Bliss & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All the debts due the late firm are to be settled by G. C. Bliss.
Chicago, April 27, 1858.
G. C. BLISS.
J. C. LYON.

ROBERT S. BLACKWELL,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Office, corner of State and Washington streets, (up stairs,) Chicago.

Gravel for Sale.

THE CHICAGO SAND AND GRAVEL COMPANY are prepared to furnish Gravel, in large or small quantities, to order, or to contract for the season. Orders left at the office of the Company, 57 South Water street, will be promptly attended to.
P. B. HENRY, Secretary.
ap23-2w

Wanted Immediately!

AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN, WHO CAN command a cash capital of $300, to engage in a safe, legitimate and honorable business, from which a large profit can be realized. Address, immediately, with name and residence,
C. C. KELSEY, 18 Lake street.

GREAT TRADE SALE
AT AUCTION,
BY HENRY CHIPMAN & CO.,
Auctioneers and Agents for Manufacturers.

H. CHAPMAN & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on
Friday, April 30, at 9½ A. M.,
At their sales room, 93 Dearborn street, without reserve, the following large invoice of Furniture, direct from manufacturers, consisting in part of:

500 Chairs,
100 Rocking Chairs,
100 Washstands,
100 Bureaus,
Sofas, Lounges, Tables, Bedding, Crockery, Glassware, Carpets, Woodenware, &c., &c., and other things too numerous to mention.
☞ Terms at sale.
ap29-1w

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.
Hungarian Grass Seed.

THE FIRST OF THIS GRASS KNOWN in the United States was brought to Monroe county, N. Y., in 1837, by Gen. Rumsey, of Rochester, and sold, 20 acres of it, to a farmer in the vicinity of Pittsford, for one hundred dollars. Its success was satisfactory, and the next season it was carefully sought after, and sold at high prices. In a few years it was generally cultivated in the Genesee valley, and became a standard production of that portion of the State.

This grass differs widely from the Millet, and certainly in the estimation of all who have cultivated it, is much superior for hay, and the same soil and tillage is of a somewhat similar character to other Millet, as the Broom Corn of Chester. It stands very firm upon the ground, and is not liable to be blown down by the wind. It is a sure crop, and will produce from two to three tons per acre, when properly cured. A correspondent of the Genesee Farmer, dated Perry, Wyoming county, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1857, says: "I sowed one bushel of Hungarian grass seed on the 1st of May in the last of Four acres and a half of it was cut on the 1st of September, and the yield of which was measured by myself, and the product was 9 tons, 1,000 pounds, or 2,000 pounds per acre. The remainder of the piece was cut on the 15th of September, and was not measured, but was estimated to be a heavy crop. I have cut it with a mowing machine, and have also cut it with a cradle, and find it much the best way to cut it with a machine. It is much easier for man, and the grass will lay in such a manner that it will cure much better than when cut with a cradle. I have also cut it with a reaping machine, and find it to work well. I have also threshed it with a machine, and find it to work well. I have also threshed it with a machine, and find it to work well. I have also threshed it with a

DAILY TRIBUNE.

NO. 51, SOUTH CLARK STREET.

CITY OF CHICAGO.

Thursday Morning..... April 29, 1858.

Some Effects of the English Lecompton Bill.

Mr. ENGLISH'S bill for the admission, or, to speak properly, the *rejection*, of Kansas, will undoubtedly pass both Houses of Congress and receive the Executive sanction. If the land bribe and the threat of forcing her back into Territorial swaddling clothes, coupled with Federal intimidation and ballot stuffing, can bring her into the Union as a slave State, we may be pretty sure such will be result. But we have no idea that the people of Kansas can either be bought or bullied to accept the abominable thing. The effect, therefore, of the ENGLISH proposition will be merely to prolong the Kansas controversy.

But what will be its effect on the Democracy? The President has accepted the new bill; nearly one half the anti-Lecompton Democrats in the House have accepted it. It is a substantial version of the Constitution to the people, in terms. The terms are detestable, but the submission cannot be denied. The bill is a very sharp instance of sharp practice. BUCHANAN knew that DOUGLAS could never, while representing Illinois, and while so near the expiration of his official term, vote to make a slave State cheapest and easier of admission into the Union than a free State—and that State, of all others, Kansas. He knew too that four-fifths of Mr. DOUGLAS' adherents were aching to get back into the Democratic party, and that they would scap at just such a bait as this. Mr. ENGLISH'S bill should have been entitled, An Act to bring back the lambs to the fold, and to kill off STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

The People's College Bill.

We have before us Mr. MORRILL'S bill for the support and maintenance of Colleges for Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, to which we alluded a few days since. The bill embraces a wider range of instruction than we had supposed. While devoted mainly to agricultural and mechanical education, scientific and classical studies are not excluded, but each State which avails itself of the provisions of the bill, is allowed to prescribe the range of instruction, after adopting agriculture and the useful arts as the "leading object," for itself. The main features of the act are as follows:

A donation of public lands to the amount of 20,000 acres for each of its Senators and Representatives in Congress is made to each State, provided such State contains within its limits the amount of lands to which it would be entitled. In default of lands remaining unsold within their limits, such States shall receive, in lieu thereof land scrip or warrants to the amount of their distributive shares, in sctes; said scrip to be sold by the States, and the proceeds to be applied to the following uses and purposes: 1. All moneys arising from the sale of such lands or scrip shall be invested in stocks of the United States, or of the States, or other safe securities yielding not less than five per cent. per annum.

2. The original fund thus arising shall remain forever undiminished, and the interest accruing from the investment of the same shall be appropriated to the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college where the leading object shall be agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the Legislature of the States respectively shall prescribe, "in order to promote the liberal and practical "education of the industrial classes in the "several pursuits and professions of life."

3. No portion of this fund, either principal or interest, shall be appropriated for the purchase, erection or repair of any building or buildings. The States which avail themselves of the fund must provide for all expenses except endowment and maintenance, and must have of least one college in readiness within five years from the acceptance of the trust, otherwise they must pay back to the United States the amount received. The titles of purchasers of lands granted through this act, shall in all cases be good. 4. If any portion of the fund thus provided shall be lost or diminished by any State, such State shall replace it where it belongs. 5. Ten per cent. of the amount received by any State may be expended in the purchase of sites for buildings or in experimental farms, in the discretion of its Legislature. 6. An annual report shall be made from each college concerning its progress, recording the details of its experiments and other useful matter—a copy of which shall be forwarded to each of the other colleges, to the Smithsonian Institution, and to the agricultural bureau of the Patent Office.

These are the provisions of the bill in brief. We deem them eminently wise and judicious, and trust the bill may become a law. The only serious objection to it lies in the creation of a fund to be entrusted to parties and politicians, but even this is in great measure obviated by the stringent provisions concerning investment. It need not be apprehended that the institutions growing out of this measure will compete injuriously with those already in existence, carried on by private enterprise, or endowed by private charity. Though the People's Colleges may provide for scientific, classical and literary instruction, this will be only incidental to the more practical improvement which they will seek to place within the reach of every boy and girl in America. The bill has passed the House, and been referred to the Committee on Public Lands in the Senate.

The Minnesota Railroad Loan.

The St. Paul *Weekly Real Estate Advertiser* takes violent exceptions to our views of the Minnesota Loan bill, and reads us a lecture out of the Blackguard's Own Book. The *Real Estate Advertiser* thinks that people might as well vote themselves rich at once, and make their fortunes the regular way. We shall not dispute that point with any of our Real Estate cotemporaries. When they have the manliness to publish the facts we have furnished them, viz: that the proportion of public indebtedness to each individual in Minnesota, when the new bonds are issued, will be three times greater than in each of the heavily taxed States, New York, Ohio and Illinois; and that the State bonds of Minnesota are no State bonds, but merely Territorial city obligations, of no legal force whatever; we may have something further to say. But in the absence of this, we commend our brain-over-head neighbors to wait for the first *bona fide* sale of Minnesota bonds, still their about Wall street, not to. Those corner-lot fellows seem to think they have an "an action over" against us because their bonds are not good.

In Favor of Popular Sovereignty as a Political Issue—Opposed to It as a Lawyer.

Mr. UMBER F. LEONARD, who plays last heard from, was a professed Democrat, lately made a speech in Chicago which was reproduced at length by the *Times*. That speech contained Mr. LEONARD'S views as a politician; but it somewhat transpires that the distinguished gentleman plays a double part—that he has two creeds—one for the people, which he parades when on the stump; another for his bearers, when he speaks as a lawyer. For proof, see the following from the *Peoria Transcript*:

We noticed that the *State Register* accuses the *State Journal* of having made public a private conversation between U. F. Linder of Coles County and C. B. Denio of Galena. Having heard the conversation in question, we are prepared to state the facts. Mr. Linder's remarks in relation to Mr. Leonard's position as counsel of popular sovereignty, was made in a public room, in the hearing of a number of persons, and were intended to be, and no doubt were, overheard by Mr. Denio. The impression that the remarks were made privately or in a branch of otherwise is entirely absurd. It is reported that Mr. Linder declares that he made such a remark. We trust this is a mistake; it can be nothing but false. Some other statements of Mr. Linder in the *State Journal* is correct in every particular.

The Times is at liberty to append the above to its pamphlet edition of LEONARD'S speech, if such an one should be issued.

Land Lecture.

The last performances of the Ohio Lecturer—the one at Galena and the 13th inst. speech—are of a kind to make Horace Greeley "fold his tents like the Arabs, and silently steal away."

Something Work to be Done.

The Republican Central Committee, after full consultation with members of the party in all sections of the State, came to the conclusion that a State Convention for nominating a candidate for Treasurer and for Superintendent of Public Instruction, and for the more perfect organization and consolidation of the party, should be held at an early day. They have designated June 16th as the time of meeting, and in their call, which has appeared ere this in most of the Republican journals, they ask for a full representation. We write to urge upon our party friends the necessity of early action in their several counties, in relation to the matter in hand. The Republican party is new in Illinois. It was organized in May, 1856, at Bloomington, and was composed of material thought to be incongruous and incompatible. But in the first year of its existence, by the concession and forbearance called for, by the occasion, it revolutionized the State and laid the foundation of its permanency and usefulness. Though to-day outnumbering and able to cast more votes than any other political organization that ever existed in the State, it lacks certain elements of success which only a more general acquaintance of its members with each other, and a more perfect unity of purpose can give it. The primary object of the Convention, after the nomination of candidates, is to demonstrate to all other parties and to its own rank and file, that the Platform laid down at Bloomington is yet the guide, and the means of its principles the object, of the Republican force; that in the commotion and changes of the past few months, it has not abandoned its distinctive features, modified its policy or lost confidence in its final and triumphant ascendancy in Illinois and the Republic at large. To accomplish all that the Convention had in view when the call was issued, it is necessary not only that the delegations from each county should be full, but they should be made up of the ablest representatives of the Republican sentiment, whose services can be commanded for the occasion. We trust, then, that our friends will be active and zealous in the work before them and that they will see to it that approaching gathering is a fair exponent of the numbers, talent and patriotism of the Republican party in Illinois. They cannot begin too soon.

Protection to Steam fire Engines.

A STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF FIRES, THE LOSS THEREFROM AND THE AMOUNT OF INSURANCE.—We are indebted to Mr. Lewis Gulick, the Assistant Fire Engineer, for the official report of the number of fires, the sustained and amount of insurance for the past twelve months, ending March 31st:

No. of Fires.	Loss.	Insurance.	Over Ins.
April 1	$20,000	$20,000	
May 1	4,000	4,000	25
June 1	1,000	1,000	
July 1	107,000	82,000	115,000
August 1	2,000	2,000	
Sept. 1	2,100	2,100	75
Oct. 2	62,000	60,000	2,000
Nov. 2	10,000	10,000	1,000
Dec. 2	30,000	28,000	2,000
Jan. 2	3,000	3,000	250
Feb. 2	4,000	4,000	200
March 1	750		750
74	$270,850	$240,100	$120,750

During this period there was only two false alarms, and six chimneys burnt out. The big item was the destruction of the large furniture factory of Johnston, Mosier & Co., in July.

Chicago, for a city so extensive as Cincinnati, and numbering upwards of 200,000 inhabitants, are astonishingly low, and will convince those abroad, who are not obstinately blind, of the great superiority of the gold steady fire department.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Will any member of the Common Council compare the figures above with the aggregate loss, by fire, during the same time, in Chicago; and then, in a report, tell their associates and the people how long time would elapse, after the organization of a Paid Department and the employment of Steam Fire Engines, before the cost of both would be repaid with interest? Who will do it?

DEFEATED.—The bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Hon. WM. KELLOGG, of Ill., authorizing the deposit of gold coin and bullion in the Sub-Treasury Mints and Branch mints of the United States, and the issuance therefor of certificates of deposit in the form of bank notes, has been killed in the committee to which it was referred. This Administration will tolerate no paper currency as good as that proposed by Mr. KELLOGG. Cass and his associates in office, go in for the generous confidence system—for credit pure and simple on the Georgia and Nebraska principle. We are sorry that a measure as salutary as that of Judge KELLOGG'S has been overslaughed. It deserved a better fate.

A DEGENERATE SON.—Mr. James B. Clay has written a letter to the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, denying that his father was the author of the Missouri Compromise. The Louisville *Journal*, after showing that it is not its author, Mr. Clay was the mainstay of that measure, and always looked upon it as the one act of his life in which he felt most pride, says:

"Mr. Clay was the author of a great many glorious things, and of only one that he had reason to be ashamed of—and that one is now in Congress."

GEOLOGY AND THE GEOLOGISTS.—The Peoria *Transcript* of Monday says that Dr. MCCHESNEY, Assistant State Geologist, passed through that city on Saturday last. By an arrangement with Prof. WORTHEN, the State has been divided, and Dr. MCCHESNEY will take the northern part, including the region round about Peoria. He intends, as soon as the weather will permit, to make careful examinations of the hitherto unnoticed mineral wealth of Central Illinois.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL DAIRY HONORS.—Last Friday night, the office of the Illinois Central passenger depot, in this city, was entered by a burglar, the safe opened and about $1,000 in money stolen. A part of the money belonged to the company and a part to the ticket agent, Mr. Spaulding. The safe was probably opened by false keys, as well as the various other doors designed for its protection. It was deemed prudent by the police not to give the matter immediate publicity. Some arrests of suspected persons have been made, of which more may be known hereafter.—*Galena Daily Advertiser, Monday.*

THE REVIVAL AT ADRIAN COLLEGE.—Among all the students of this College, says the *Adrian Express*, but seventeen remain unconverted, and nearly all of these are more or less interested in religious subjects. Early in the next term, the Seminary and the preparatory Mansion Hall will be dedicated, with appropriate services. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has accepted an invitation to deliver the address on the occasion.

TROUBLE BREWING.—Col. Fuller, editor of the New York "Mirror," and now valet of Charles Mackay, and correspondent of the New Orleans "Picayune," under the sobriquet of "Belle Brittain," notwithstanding his endeavors to loudly to the slave interest, has brought upon himself the *just* animadversions of the whole Southern press, by his blasphemous attack on the Bible, in a recent communication to the "Picayune."

THE CHURCH AND SLAVERY.—A Convention has recently been held by the seceding members of the New School Presbyterian General Assembly, at Knoxville, Tenn., to organize a new body, under the title of the United Synod. It endorses Slavery, censures the action of the New School body, and appointed a Committee of Conference to solicit a union with the Old School Assembly, which will meet in New Orleans in May.

LIVES LOST ON LAKE MICHIGAN.—The Ottawa Clarion of Thursday says: "On Sunday last a small fishing craft was seen capsized on Lake Michigan, during a heavy gale. The men who saw it, is reported to have coolly returned to his home, took dinner, and then put off for the spot. One man was picked up and brought to shore, but soon afterwards died. There were five men on board—three Norwegians and two Swiss. They were all drowned."

The letters returned to Washington, directed to the bogus Bowery concerns at Norwich Ct., contained $30,000. There have been also wise returned to the dead letter office a great quantity of letters addressed to a fictitious firm in New York, which advertised a medicine designed to prevent conception. Nobody can deny that the Yankees are susceptible to imposition.

BYRNE STATEMENTS.—The Boston *Post* learns that it is becoming a general practice in New York to count "secure statements" of assets and liabilities from buyers, where a concern is not thoroughly known to be strong and wealthy.

A gentleman, just from New Orleans, informs us that the damage being done by the breakage of the levees and the washing of roads over the splendid plantations along the "coast" is great beyond computation.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Arrival of Scandinavian Mormons in New York.

What they say of Mormonism in Denmark, Sweden and Norway.

(From the New York Tribune, Monday.)

A company of ninety Mormons, eighty-one of them from Sweden, Denmark and Norway, and nine from England, arrived at the port of Castle Garden, on board of the splendid ship John Bright Capt. Cannon. The Scandinavian portion of this company had their *rendezvous* at Cornour, in Denmark, where seventy-eight adults and children, from the different conferences or districts in the country over which the Mormons are scattered in small communities, each presided over by an elder, assembled on the 20th of February last, called together by the President of the Mission, Elder Carl Widerborg. The members of the Scandinavian company, most of them tradesmen and mechanics, having converted their property into money with the intention of emigrating, heard of the disturbance in Utah last Fall, and at first hesitated whether they should start for the new world or not. It was finally decided that they should come to this country, and make Canada their temporary abiding place until the speck of war in the west should blow over. The voyage was a pleasant one. They had only a few days of stormy weather. At 11 o'clock Saturday morning, they landed at Castle Garden, where they were detained only about an hour, and then went to Walker's Hotel, No. 24 Greenwich street, where quarters had been provided for them by their Mormon friends in this city.

Our reporter visited them there last evening. But few of them could speak English, and Miss Olivia Nelson—one of their number—translated what information they had to convey to him concerning themselves and the condition of Mormonism in the Scandinavian countries. The interpreter, who kept house for the Mormon Elders in Copenhagen for two years, said:

"The Captain, as well as the other officers, and, indeed, the whole crew, showed us all possible respect and kindness, and we cannot but feel satisfied with the treatment we have enjoyed. Besides company, the number of other emigrants amounted to about 600—English, Irish and German.

"The company consists of two persons from Norway; seven from Sweden, four from Schleswig, (5 German Province belonging to Denmark,) and all the rest from Denmark.

"The state of health on board the ship may generally be considered as good. Our company was taxed, on the whole journey, three cases of death—two women and one infant."

Among the male portion of the emigrants are a number who have taken a leading part in propagating Mormonism throughout Denmark, Sweden and Norway. Some of them have been several times imprisoned by the *Politi* or Police, in Sweden for baptizing converts to Mormonism.

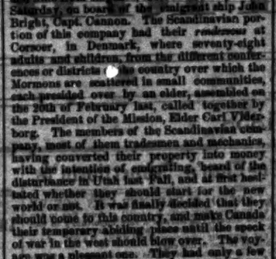
One of them, Lars Jorgensen, was imprisoned eight times in Holland and Malmo, Sweden. Another, Nells Paulsen, says he was in prison in Norway six times for baptizing contrary to the Lutheran creed. "In the German part of Denmark, the province of Schleswig, where Mr. Iverson had his mission," said the interpreter, "the Lutheran creed prevails to the exclusion of every other, and the inhabitants who join any other sect, or adopt any other faith, not having the same liberty as the other parts of the Danish States, are persecuted, imprisoned, heavily taxed, and sometimes banished, as was the case with one person of this small company, Mr. Davidson, who after having been put into prison, and several times being tried before the police, was made to pay fines, and threatened with banishment, and at last forced to sell his little farm at a very small price, and he and his family were glad to join the company of Mr. Iverson.

During the time Mr. Iverson stayed in Denmark, Mormonism has made considerable progress, not only there, but everywhere in Scandinavia. About six hundred persons have been added to the Church, and especially since the report that the United States was sending troops to Utah was made known to the public, it has created much excitement."

The majority of the emigrants are females. None of the men have more than one wife, and many of them have none. They are generally very intelligent looking.

The progress of Mormonism, the emigrant "Saints" assured us, had been very rapid in the Scandinavian countries, during the last few years. The following is its

STATISTICAL REPORTS OF THE SCANDINAVIAN MISSION.



Country—1856-7						
Denmark	1	93	77	87	93	351
Sweden	1	19	11	11	11	53
Sweden	1	19	11	11	11	53
Total	20	75	100	95	95	2931
Increase in all, 1856		55	25	5	0	85
Decrease		0	0	0	0	0
Increase		55	25	5	0	85
Total	19	145	169	146	75	2931

During 1856 and 1857, 2,010 members were baptized; 900 emigranted; 3 new Conferences were organized; 43 new branches were organized.

The Temple offering was, in 1856, £4,631 4s. 10d.; in 1857, £518 11s 11½. The tithing was, in 1856, £16,447 4s. 1½d.; in 1857, £1,234 5s. 4½d., making £21,009 9s. 9d., and £1,753 1s. 6d. The total offerings for these two years respectively.

The destination of this company of Mormons is some place in the Northwest, the name of which was not revealed to us. Their intention is, as soon as may be, to join their comrades in Utah.

The American Duel in Paris.

The New York *Tribune* gives the following overwhelming account of the late duel in Paris:

The combatants, as our readers are aware, were Mr. Calhoun, of the American Legation, and Mr. Brevoort, of nothing in particular. These gentlemen met each other at a little sanitary, vinous and other Anacreontic refreshments at a restaurant, in company with divers dames of character by no means doubtful. We will not say that all was going on merrily as a marriage bell, for that would be incongruous; and so we will compromise, and say that all was going as merrily as a dinner bill—which Discord, carrying the satisfy of the whole noble mind, tossed into the fourth circle her ancient but well preserved apple. Mr. Calhoun, seeking relief for his overwhelming diplomatic labors, and striving to forget for a while in the charmed circles of Bacchus and of Venus the exhausting toils of his official position, had, like another Alcibiades, attached himself to a Parisian Aspasia, Mr. Brevoort, not wishing this chief post for the time to be forfeited, addressed to the fair one words of wit and gallantry, to the intense disgust of the devoted Calhoun, who forthwith informed Mr. Brevoort that he was no gentleman, referring his maternity, zoologically speaking, to the canine order; to which gynecological observation Mr. Brevoort answered by a vigorous use of the muscle of the right arm. There was nothing for it but Pontanitzian and the pistols after this. To be disposed in the presence of men is terrible—before the bright eyes of ladies unsportsmanlike. Our readers know the rest—how Mr. Brevoort was too deliberate in his firing—how thereupon the fight was ended by the seconds before any one was killed or wounded, and how everybody went back to coffee and eggs, with no more holes in their cuticles than nature had provided. The whole matter was referred to a Court of Honor, and decided that the seconds did right in stopping the contest after Mr. Brevoort's late firing. And so (for the present) ends this strange, eventful history. The reader must judge for himself whether America has won laughter or lawrels in the affray. The tendency of the profane is to grin at bloodless duels, the savage disposition of the race being to rejoice over slaughter, and to ask repeating such a combat.

"Since neither was done for,
What was it begun for?"

AMERICAN WELL AT LOUISVILLE—SALT WATER FOUND.—Our enterprising fellow citizens, C. L. and A. V. Dupont, who have for some months been boring an artesian well, to supply their paper mill with water, have now reached the depth of 1,700 feet. They have penetrated a reservoir of salt water, which from this great depth will send up a stream to the top of the mill, about fifty feet above the surface of the earth. The subterranean pressure upon this column of water may be said to be almost enough to force it to the top. Ever since the present stream is borne through a bed of sand 76 feet deep, after it leaves the orifice in the stone, before it reaches the surface of the earth.

It is possible that the stream of water now running from the well might be borne much higher if none of its force were lost. The tube through which it passes is only one inch in diameter, while the force of the water is one and a half inches. This small tube, with gas and wrapped round so as to enlarge it, is inserted in the bore. Of course the insertion cannot be water proof, and much of the force which bears up the stream is lost. With a tube the size of the bore, closely inserted, a larger volume of water might be borne much higher.

The water now thrown out is decidedly salty. Its temperature was 61 Fahrenheit, while that of the air was 53—a difference of 9 degrees. The Messrs. Dupont have not yet determined what they will do, but the probability is that they will go deeper. Mr. Kellogg, of the Galt House, desires to test the reservoir at the depth of 2,200, fall to the depth from the Bonnen Hills, that will suit much better. They will decide in a day or two whether they will bore into the deeper reservoir.—*Louisville Courier.*

The Galena "Courier," of Friday, says the corner-stone of the new Custom House at Galena was laid, with appropriate ceremonies, on the preceding day. Workmen of the Masonic order took part in the ceremonies. The contractors are Geiger & Co.

First Boat from Lake Superior.

Arrival of the North Star at Detroit.

(From the Detroit Tribune, 27th.)

The Steamer North Star, Capt. Sweet, very unexpectedly made her appearance at our dock this morning, having made a trip to Superior City and back, in spite of ice blockades, and the detention caused by heavy storms, in about 10½ days.

The Star left here on Friday, the 16th. She met with no hindrance until near Lime Kiln Island, in Sault River, which point she reached about noon on Saturday. Here her passage was disputed by a barrier of solid ice, six or eight inches thick, and extending some three-quarters of a mile, through which Capt. Sweet determined to cut his way with axes, which was accomplished after a detention of about 20 hours, reaching the canal at six o'clock Saturday evening. The boat was considerably cut by the ice, and it was necessary to undergo repairs, which were effected by making a temporary dry dock of the canal.

No ice was found in the River above the canal, nor was any seen at any point on Lake Superior. Stops were made at all ports on the Lake on the upward trip, with the single exception of Marquette, and the Star made Superior City on Tuesday, where she remained nine hours.

Capt. Sweet informs us that business generally in the upper country presents a cheerless aspect, the scarcity of money being a general complaint. Mining operations, however, were very successful. At Superior City the water was nineteen inches lower than the lowest mark of former seasons, and the Star was unable to get to the dock.

On the downward passage stops were made at all the ports. At Ontonagon a very violent storm was encountered. Snow fell to the depth of a foot. The Iron City, Mineral Rock, Lady Elgin, and the Manhattan all laid at Ontonagon during the storm.

At Eagle Harbor, the Star took on the furniture, anchors, chains, boats, &c., of the propeller City of Superior, which are to be transferred to the Northern Light, the new propeller built in Cleveland to run in the Superior's place. The elements have pretty effectually done their work upon the ill-starred propeller, small portions of her stern and forward part being all that now remain of her.

A large amount of copper is ready for shipment, but Capt. Sweet thought it expedient to wait for a cargo, preferring to return and put the "Star" on her regular trip. For the same reason, she does not extend her trip to Cleveland, the freight for that place being transferred to the "Ocean." She brought down 400 bbls fish for Detroit and Toledo, taken on at Lapointe and the Sault.

DESPERATE AND FATAL FIGHT.—A desperate and fatal fight occurred at Darrsville, Indiana, last Saturday, between a desperado named Clifford, who was accused of burning a barn, and three men, respectively named Mose Keeny, Frank Harper, and Kelley, who sought to arrest him. The Sheriff had failed to make the arrest, and employed Keeny to do it. He entered Clifford's house through the back door, accompanied by his dog, while Clifford was engaged whittling a fire, and immediately seized him. Clifford drew a knife and stabbed Keeny. The latter held on and called Harper to assist. Harper responded, when Clifford plunged the knife into his body up to the hilt. The former staggered out of the house and fell in the yard. Clifford's wife and daughter meantime pitched in with shovels, and rattled them upon Keeny and Kelly with Amazonian vigor. Kelly finally seized the wife and threw her sprawling among the dishes, while Keeny struggled with Clifford. After plucking the madame *hors du combat*, Kelly went to the assistance of his quondam companion, Clifford, whom they bound and afterwards took to jail. Harper was found ten rods distant from the house, but died five days afterwards.—*Cincinnati Com.*

DIVORCE CASE.—The Freeport *Journal* says that the application of Hon. T. J. Turner for a divorce from his wife, Adaline R. Turner, was granted by Judge Sheldon on Thursday last. The application was first filed, or notice given in September last, and at the December term of court Mr. Turner made his answer to the charge (adultery,) through her counsel Messrs. Deats of this city and Marsh of Rockford. The trial was postponed to this term, and upon the opening of court the defendant withdrew her answer. When the cause came on, a mass of evidence, mostly letters written by Mrs. Turner herself, was presented, only a part of which, however, was read, the judge granting the decree, and requiring the whole. The evidence was too conclusive to admit of a doubt. During the reading of it, and during the testimony of the two witnesses which was introduced to corroborate the written evidence, the Court House was filled by a very attentive audience—led there as it seemed not out of an idle curiosity or a morbid desire, but from an authority to learn the real facts of the case.

We understand that Mr. Turner has voluntarily made a settlement upon his late wife of $5,000.

AN UNEXPECTED ASSAULT.—A Washington correspondent of the New Orleans *Crescent* relates the following:

"Some of the fancy gentlemen and ladies of the Gwin ball improved the occasion to twit old Buck about his political measures. One lady, who was dressed in Quaker costume, and played her part with beautiful demureness, went up to the old fellow, and said very gravely: 'Friend James, thee is doing a bad business in Kansas; thee is countenancing fraud and slave drivers. But thee is not hardened in iniquity, and at the next meeting of the Friends I will ask that they pray for thee, yea, if the spirit moveth me, I will, myself, lift up my voice to the Throne of Grace that thee mayest be turned from the error of thy ways and make amends for the sins thee has committed.' My informant states that Old Buck was so completely dumb-founded by this unexpected Black Republican female assault that he was unable to utter a word in reply."

THE NEW JUDGE.—John Cadwallader, who has been nominated for District Judge, in place of John K. Kane, for Eastern Pennsylvania, belongs to the F. F.'s of Pennsylvania, and is sound on the negro question as the President could desire. We believe that this soundness constitutes his chief qualification for the Judgeship. We never heard of his having any distinction at the bar, and know that his only distinction in Congress arose from family considerations and special position. He is a very indifferent public speaker, and his rotundity can create more of party attachment than independent action. As a judge, he may be expected to be faithful to cotton in all its various relations. He will hear arguments through cotton; he will decide important judicial questions through cotton; and those who have much to do with his court, will not only come to the conclusion that cotton is King, but that cotton is also Judge.

SAD FATE OF AN EMINENT PHYSICIAN.—A week or two since, a blind, paralyzed old man, without friends or money, died at the house of a benevolent negress, who had given him shelter, in Evansville, Ind. Among his effects were papers and testimonials which proved him to be Dr. John Pocock Holmes, a member of the College of Surgeons, London, and formerly in the employ of the Hudson Bay Company, in the period of Capt. Parry, the Arctic navigator; and the associate of many of the first people of England. He was the author of several valuable inventions.

PERSONAL JEOPARDY.—On Wednesday, affidavit was made before Justice Hequembourg, by J. V. Fisher, that on the 23d inst., one Geo Brown assaulted him by threatening to "knock h—l out of him," and that he—affiant—*feared, and had good reason to believe* that said Brown *would carry his threat into execution within period* by law. Brown accordingly appeared before the justice yesterday afternoon, and was restrained, under penalty of forfeiting bond of $500, from executing his fearful threat.—*St. Louis Dem., 24th.*

TO THE LADIES
And Mercantile Community.

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DAILY TRIBUNE.
THURSDAY MORNING ..... APRIL 29.

A CASE OF JEALOUSY.

DISCHARGED—CURED.

Fred. Kennedy is my best friend. We were in college together, and deep in one another's confidence. He studied law, and commenced practice in the city; I read medicine, and opened an office in the country. But Fred got in love and loafed me, until about three months after his marriage, when I received a letter from him which troubled me very much. It was full of vague hints of sorrow, and anger, and despair. He wanted to see me. He must see and tell me what he could not write. It was a week before I could leave a patient dangerously ill; but one afternoon, after three nights of watching, I threw myself into my carpet bag into the cars, for the city. I slept all the way, only disturbed by two punches in the ribs and an equal number in my toes, and at eight o'clock found myself ringing the bell at the door of Fred's pretty residence, on —— street.

A trim servant girl answered to my summons. I knew by her look that she had heard of me, and suspected who I was. Mr. Kennedy was at home she said, and was in the parlor the door of which she swung open to me. After I had laid aside my overcoat. I entered the parlor, but found it to be empty. I looked about the walls, but there was nothing which fastened my attention, was the exquisite portrait of a beautiful woman, almost enveloped in the misty bridal veil—a very marvel of painting—through which shone out the most golden ringlets, and a face of sweet beauty and pure intelligence. It seemed strange that the parlor should be lighted so brilliantly and be without an occupant; and I advanced toward the portrait without noticing that a door very near me was partly open, and that I was closely observed. I soon perceived that it was occupied, for an embroidered slipper peeped out from one side, toying lightly with the str, as if the heart of the one who wore it were absorbed in happy contemplation.

I coughed slightly, and in an instant Fred Kennedy was on his feet, and I was in his arms. I never saw him so extravagant in his demonstrations of delight. He shook my hands a dozen times, slapped my shoulders, caught me by the arm and whirled me around the room, poked the fire, and then laughed as if he were insane.

"By George! Tom Conway, I am glad to see you," said he at last, fairly puffing with the demonstrations he had made.

"I had begun to suspect something of that kind," I replied, rubbing my shoulder, "I think you must have been cultivating your affections lately."

"Well, I have. What do you think of that?" And he turned me around, and pointed to the portrait.

"Exquisite!" I exclaimed.

"Magnificent, isn't it?"

"Mrs. Kennedy?"

"Mrs. Fred. Kennedy."

"Very pretty, but she painted."

"Ha, ha, ha, ha!"

"Now, Fred," said I, seriously, "sit down. You are too much excited. It will be the death of you. I have come down to see you professionally. Your letter——"

"The letter!"

"It's a clear case of insanity," I continued. "If I am favored with an interview with the original Mrs. Kennedy, I shall reproound her for leaving you alone. Your letter betrayed the most distressing symptoms. I was afraid that I should find you had committed suicide, but I see there has been no violence."

I said this in a bantering way, but I noticed that Fred's countenance changed, until its expression was one of mingled vexation and pain.

"No more of that an' then lovest me, Tom," he replied, and then added, "after you have had supper I will tell you all about it. Jane is a good creature, and has gone to the sewing circle. Those things bore me, and she insisted upon my staying at home. We shall have a good hour together before her return."

Fred sat almost silent with me, in his snug little dining room, when I did justice to my appetite and his hospitality; then we returned to the parlor, and I gave myself up to slippers, a cigar and Fred's story.

"'Tis then I wrote you the last letter," said Fred, I was a fool, but I was very miserable, nevertheless. You see, before I was married, there was a young man in the city, of the name of Benton. He loved Jane; I found it out, and I hated him. He was a quiet fellow, with a dark, soft eye, and a romantic air, and I can't express the contempt I felt for him. He seemed to me to be a perfect milk-sop. It was before I was engaged, and I used frequently to meet him at the house of Jane's father. I say that he was in love head and ears; and what vexed me beyond everything else was, that Jane always treated him respectfully. After we had parted from us on one occasion, and she had treated him with the usual consideration, I was determined to bring matters to an end. I proposed before I left, and received the assurance that I was chosen man.

"Well, Benton continued to call. I do not think he knew of the new position of affairs, but it made no difference. I determined to cut him, and I did. I met him in the street in broad day, and cut him dead. Who should I find that very night with Jane, but this contemptible Benton! He had risen to leave, with agony depicted upon every feature of his face. I saw it all at a glance—he had proposed and been rejected. At the devil there was life rejoiced. I have no doubt that I grinned maliciously upon him as he passed me, and could heartily have added a kick to the repulse he had already received. But Jane was distressed. She was sorry for him! She wouldn't have it happen for the world! She respected Mr. Benton so much!

"Mr. Benton is a fool" said I. "Don't waste your precious sympathies on such a creature as he."

"Mr. Benton is a gentleman," replied Jane, and then the poor girl turned pale, the tears swam in her eyes and she left the room in her handkerchief, and sobbed hysterically.

"That was the last I had been asked—that I had been scorned, and cowardly—that my words and bearing had been contemptible—that there was not the slightest ground for my feelings, but I was too proud to confess it, so I approached and kissed her forehead, and asked her to forget the matter.

I met Benton in the street frequently after this and was wicked enough to frown in his face, and was gratified to see that I had been quietly by the fact that he had once been treated with the most considerate cordiality. The fact was I loved Jane almost madly, and somehow I could not bear to have any other man think of her.

Cards were distributed for the wedding, and one was sent to Mr. Benton. But this gratified my malice! It seemed cruel to invite a man to witness the consummation of the ruin of his hopes! I doubted whether he would come, but he was there, so calm and gentlemanly that I could not help feeling how mean I was in his presence, and this of course, did not help the matter. I was now more offended with him than ever. I could almost have quarreled with my wife even on the wedding night, because she treated him with such marked attentions. I determined at any rate that I would care her of them, and spoke my mind to her, and was almost maddened to hear her express the hope that he would not forget her when she should become settled in her new home.

A few weeks passed away, and he called at my house—of my house! And Jane very coolly informed me of it. 'I hope you had a pleasant time with the gentleman,' I said drily. I saw the fire flash in Jane's eyes she replied, 'Mr. Benton is a delightful gentleman. There was an emphasis on the word 'always' that offended me. I will not tell more of that foolish scene. Enough that I was thoroughly discomfited, and came out of it hating Benton the more, as I was more convinced that he was a better man than myself. I could not bring myself to command my wife not to see him, without a single reason, as I took my satisfaction in behaving like a bear, and making her miserable for a week.

Some days had passed away, when one evening in a party of merry friends came in. And Jane's bridal array became the subject of conversation. A fairy of the party expressed a wish to see some article of ornament belonging to the bridal dress. Jane endeavored to change the conversation. I saw that she was troubled, but I repeated the lady's request. She replied that the article wanted at home. Inquired of her whom she had lent it to. She replied that she had not lent it; and then like a fool I became excessively angry, and said that I knew not a single article of her bridal attire in the house. I knew that the whole would make a formidable package, which she could never, or would never, have carried away. Who did carry it? Somebody, probably, who belonged in the house. I called the girl whom you met at the door, and asked her whether she had carried from the house lately a package or bundle belonging to Mrs. Kennedy. She colored deeply, and acknowledged that she had. I inquired as to where she had carried it. She was very humble, and deprecated my displeasure, but very positively refused to tell me. I cozed her, undertook to bribe her, and then threatened her, but all to no purpose. Not if I were to cut her in pieces she would not tell me.

My suspicions were thoroughly aroused, and I believed from the bottom of my soul that the detestable Benton had somehow connected with the matter. It now became me to put on a smooth and affectionate exterior, for I had a secret to fathom. I received Jane, on her return, with the old fondness, and we passed the evening full of misery to me, but overflowing with happiness for her. Where to begin, in my investigations, I could not tell. I was afraid that the servant would tell Jane of our conversation; but, as she thoroughly loved her mistress, she promised that if I made no difficulty about it, she would not tell her.

I had no resource now but to watch. The next day, instead of going to my office, I took a chair in the reading room of the —— Hotel, and seating myself by a window that gave me a view of my residence, I kept my eye on the door. I had sat there perhaps half an hour, when Jane's most intimate lady friend (Miss Kate Stephens) went tripping down the street and entered the house. A few minutes passed away when she and Jane emerged; both were bonneted and cloaked. I slipped out and followed them, at a distance through half a dozen streets, until at last they turned in at an open doorway. I marked the number and then went to my office. I was in a fever of excitement. That was evidently no place for ladies to call. That door opened into a little blind-looking stairway. There was no name on the door.

The next thing for me to ascertain was the name and character of the persons occupying the rooms above. I went to my dinner as usual, and played the careless and happy to the best of my ability. My wife was in a gay mood, and seemed almost hatefully charming and brilliant. I kissed her and bade her good evening, pleading business as my excuse for leaving her alone. My steps almost involuntarily took the direction of the morning walk. I was moving briskly along when I discovered a familiar figure before me. I knew it was Benton the moment I fixed my eyes upon it. I unconsciously took his pace, keeping at a safe distance, and followed street over street by the same path upon which I had followed my wife. As we approached the suspected door I fairly held my breath. My blood curdled, and every hair on my head seemed to rise with apprehension. I was not mistaken. He mounted the steps, and turning on his heel, coolly paused to pick his teeth as I ground mine together and passed by.

I could not yet bring myself to the humiliation of doubting my wife's truth to me. The fact that her friend accompanied her certainly did not tend to this conclusion; but the consciousness that she still retained a warm respect for Benton, and that she had met him in so obscure room for any purpose, distracted me. I had prudence enough to determine to wait for the denouement, and in the meantime to maintain as strict a surveillance of both parties as was possible without endangering detection.

Three days passed away and nothing occurred to prove that the visit had been repeated. In the meantime Jane was as happy as a lark. I watched her sometime while she sat at her needle work, and frequently saw a pensive smile on her face. On one of these occasions I abruptly asked her what she was thinking of, and though I importuned her with some degree of severity, I could get no satisfactory reply.

The matter very soon began to wear upon my spirits. I was frightened by my haggard aspect whenever I looked in a mirror. Jane noticed the fact, and became extremely anxious for me. Her affectionate attentions were more assiduous than ever, and I was ashamed of my suspicions, for I could not doubt the genuineness of her solicitous apprehensions. Still the facts would recur, and I passed many a sleepless night in revolving them.

One day while sitting in my office, my perplexing thoughts overcome me, and I penned the letter which you received from me. I could keep still no longer without telling some one of the awful misery which oppressed me. I took the letter to the office myself; and as I felt that solitude would only render me more miserable, I did not return, but literally strode through the streets. Involuntarily, almost, I so directed my steps as to take the street which contained the secret that was tormenting me. I selected the door at the distance of a block; and my heart sank within me as I saw a gentleman taking leave of a lady upon the steps. They could have been—they were—no other than my wife and the detested Benton. There was no lady with her. I could see that they were laughing merrily.

I had a revolver in my pocket, loaded and capped, and my hand sought it and was glued to it as I approached the spot. But Jane did not see me, and tripped off in the opposite direction. Benton remained in the doorway, and with an eye fixed madly upon him, I approached him. He did not shrink from my look, but returned it with a smile that puzzled me. I know not what it was: but there was something in the mild, pleasant eye of the man, and in his unruffled and unsuspecting look, that disarmed me. The nearer I approached him, the more disconcerted I became, but as I had evidently aimed at him in my progress, I felt that I could not avoid him; and I determined moreover that I could and would bear the pangs no longer.

'Good morning, Mr. Kennedy,' said Benton. My voice was startingly husky to myself, as I returned the salutation.

'You are just too late to see a very beautiful woman,' said the man, with just the slightest tremor in his voice.

My blood took fire at once. 'Sir,' said I, fiercely, 'you are a scoundrel.'

'What can you mean, sir?' inquired the man, opening his eyes with wonder.

'You are a damnable villain, sir; that is what I mean—an infernal, smooth-tongued hypocrite. I have found you out, and before I part with you, you shall in some way give me satisfaction.'

The man's eyes actually filled with tears. He trembled from head to foot, and I thought he would fall. I saw guilt in every look and movement, and I saw that I had him, and believed that I could do what I chose with him.

'Have you a room in this building, sir?' I demanded.

'I have.'

'Lead me to it.'

There was hesitation in his look, and I repeated my demand with an oath. He stood irresolute for a moment, and then said if I would wait a moment, until he had adjusted some affairs in his room he would comply with my demand. This added to my suspicions, and I cursed him for his artfulness. He could not deceive me, and I reiterated my demand that he should show me the room at once.

I did not think that up to this time the shameful nature of my suspicions had really been apprehended by him. When these dawned upon him, there was a fire in his eye, and a quick, painful swelling of his veins and muscles, which I pray God I may never see again. Pale, indignation flashed over his features for a moment, and I felt in a moment that I had roused a nature whose depth and strength I had failed hitherto to measure. With great self control, however, he said, 'Mr. Kennedy you are unjust to a woman whose happiness, I fear, is dearer to me than to you. Did I feel at liberty to disregard her peace, I would sooner lay a dagger to my heart than yield for a moment to your insolence. Even now, you can only enter my room on my conditions. Stand here for a moment and I will call you.'

Take your own course, I doggedly replied.

He passed up the stairs, and I, to avoid suspicion, looked up at the sky. It was one of those calm winter days that show a heaven as pure and blue as if a storm had never stained it. I had stood hardly ten seconds when Mr. Benton extended a hand to me, and spoke my name. I followed him up the stairs, through a passage into a room opposite to its appointments, but filled with a light as soft and pure as if even the glorious day without had been refined by passing through some rare medium. In my state of mind I could hardly comprehend the objects before me at a glance. But I knew that I was in an artist's studio. Benton was silent, but my eye selected at once the prominent painting in the apartment. I looked, and was struck with a fit of shivering. It was the portrait of my bride—my darling Jane. I was dumb. I could not have spoken had it been to save my life.

I have no idea how long I had stood thus, when Mr. Benton approached me, and took my nerveless hand. 'Mr. Kennedy,' said he, with a choking sound in his throat, 'I know of no proper way for me to contribute to the happiness of one whom I have loved as I can never love another, except by doing a pleasure to the man whom she has honored with her love. I thought it would be pleasant to you to have a portrait of your wife as she appeared in her bridal attire, and at my solicitation she has been here a number of times to sit for her picture. Her friend, Miss Stevens, has been here with her, and your servant had just passed from sight when you came up with the package containing her dress. If I have done wrong, forgive me, but I thought it would make you all so happy!'

As he closed these words, uttered with honest emotion, every one of which went like a dagger to my heart, I found strength to lift my eyes to his. The big tears were hanging to his eyelids, and his face in that exquisite light, was as beautiful as if it had been the face of an angel. We looked at one another a moment, and then moved by a common impulse threw ourselves into one another's arms, and cried, sir—cried like two babies.

O my God! Tom, that was the hardest thing that ever happened to me. I was killed—killed by a magnanimity too great for my mean heart to fathom. I seized him by the arm, at last, led him down stairs, and took the way to my own home. You know my impulses, and you know I could not stop until I had made a clean breast of it. I went straight to my home, kissed Jane a dozen times, told the whole story, and made myself ridiculous. Poor Jane! She was ashamed of me, and I do not think she has got over it yet."

"And Benton?"—I suggested.

"Benton remained, and drank tea with us, in accordance with my earnest wishes, and sent the picture home the next day; but he has not been here since. I don't wish him to call over again. The fact is, poor proud Fred Kennedy has never felt so humble as he does now, and I have wondered how Jane, who knew us both well, could have made the choice she did between us."

"So have I," I most emphatically responded.

"Well, now I am bothered to know what to do with Benton. He is too proud to receive any favors from me. I cannot offer him money; I cannot offer him anything. I tell you what I've been thinking about, and you shall tell me how it strikes you. You see what a fellow I am; I shall tear myself all to pieces in a few years, and I have brought myself to this. Before I die, I will make a solemn request to Jane to marry Benton for a second husband."

At this moment Mrs. Fred Kennedy appeared, her cheeks flushed to vermillion with the effect of the cold evening air. I did not wonder at the ennobling influence of such a pure beauty as her's upon Benton's sensitive mind. Fred introduced me, and somehow we all found ourselves before the portrait at once.

"I've told Tom all about it," said Fred to his wife.

Mrs. Kennedy gave him a look of wounded reproach, and then said to me in a way which spoke volumes, "You know Fred."

Fred has become a humble man, and bids fair, to put off the day of Mr. Benton's happiness to a very indefinite future. Besides his family has been increased to that degree that it would be doubtful whether the artist would be willing to take the bereaved Mrs. Kennedy with the "incumbrances." Still, I have no doubt that Fred's imaginary sacrifice has served its purpose in restoring in some degree his self-respect.—*Springfield Rep.*

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Intermittent, Remittent, Chill Fever and
DUMB AGUE,
Having their origin in Malaria of every hostile or unwholesome character.
PREPARED BY DR. S. SAWYER, AND sold by SAWYER, PAIGE & CO., Druggists and Chemists, 16 Lake street, Chicago.
This remedy is prepared from vegetable substances only, containing no mineral, acid or anything that can prove injurious to the system. Its effects are those of a gentle stimulant, producing no intoxication, but acting on the secretions, when functions are so greatly aided in their elaboration.
In cases of Fever and Ague, Intermittent, Remittent, or other periodic complaints, where quinine only is usually resorted to, the Fluid Extract of Buchu will be found a perfect substitute, and will cure in all cases where quinine will, and in addition has the power to remove the disease from the system, which quinine has not. Quinine only suppresses the disease for a time, and leaves the system in a worse condition than before.
The Fluid Extract of Buchu is unequaled in its power in the treatment of the diseases from parasites; unquestionably, it has been given to more persons than any other remedy, and we have yet to learn of the first instance in which it has failed to give perfect satisfaction.
Price of any quantity, 6 cents per oz.
apr1, '58-1

CHARLES
LONDON CORDIAL GIN!
THE
Original and only London Gin Imported.
THIS GIN, DISTILLED IN LONDON from sound barley, under the superintendence of the British Excise Laws, is decidedly flavored with a mixture of the Italian juniper berry and the Spanish orange, and is a specialty of the valuable kingdom, rendering it, in the opinion of the most eminent medical men, the purest and most stimulant or diuretic drink yet known.
It is a delicious tonic, of a mild and delicate flavor, diffusing a genial warmth throughout the system, and is a specific for dyspepsia, gout, rheumatism, nervousness, and all kidney complaints, which renders the article known as Holland Gin entirely unnecessary.
Though not intended as a medicine, it is recommended by the most eminent physicians in cases of Dyspepsia, Gout, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Inflammation of the Bladder, and Kidney Diseases. Diseases of the Urinary Organs, the Kidneys and the Bladder, are speedily relieved by it, and in a short time will find by its adoption a sure relief from those distressing complaints which frequently arrest their progress.
Dr. Valentin, Med. of New York, the highest medical authority, pronounces Charles' London Cordial Gin superior to any other, but the best article of the kind he has ever seen.
It is peculiarly adapted to warmer in the Southern and Western States, as well as for travelers exposed to changes of climate and water.
For sale in quarts at seventy-five cents, and pints thirty-eight cents, by all Druggists, Grocers, Physicians and Hotels throughout the United States. Any order addressed to Charles' London Cordial Gin Depot, 96 Broadway, N. Y.
Sold by EDMUND G. CHARLES,
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Homœopathic Pharmacy and Bookstore,
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THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER, AT WHOLESALE and retail, a complete assortment of Medicines, Books, Cases, and all other articles required in the Homœopathic practice by physicians and families.
Medicines, Books and Cases furnished with promptness, and at reasonable prices. Price lists sent on application.
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COWELL & HALSEY.

Established in 1836.
JOHN LADEN,
(SUCCESSOR TO LADEN & ROSS,)
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NEW YORK CITY,
WHOLESALE DEALER AND MANUFACTURER of all kinds of
Wood, Willow and Painted Ware,
Ropes Twine,
Brushes, Cordage,
Brooms, &c.
CHEAP FOR CASH.

NEW STORE.
BURLEY & TYRRELL
(Late A. G. Burley & Co.,)
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS,
Britannia and Silver Plated Ware,
FLUID LAMPS, TABLE CUTLERY
LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.,
48 Lake Street.....Chicago.

Toilet Brushes.
HAIR, CLOTH, NAIL, TOOTH AND SHAVING BRUSHES, in great variety. For sale by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers throughout the United States and Canada. Manufactured by the Proprietors, at their Factory, No. 1 Tyler street, Boston, Mass.

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LEATHER!
DIRECT FROM
The Best Eastern and French Tanneries.
We are receiving
LEATHERS OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,
SUITABLE FOR THE SPRING TRADE,
Which will be
Sold at a Small Advance on Cost.
Leather Dealers, and Boot and Shoe Makers, purchasing for CASH, will find a rare chance to buy, as the prices are UNUSUALLY LOW FOR QUALITY.
N. B.—Our stock is varied, and full assortment of every article, at lower market prices, than ever before offered in this city. Store No. 2 Lake street, and 116 Grand Wabash, at the corner of Water street.
GREAT WESTERN HIDE & LEATHER STORE.
201 & 203 S. Water St.
E. T. BLACKBURN & BRO.
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LEATHER—LEATHER.
JAMES KELLY,
LATE KELLY & BLACKBURN, HAVING purchased the interest of his partner in the business, would inform the customers of the late firm and the public generally, that he continues the business at the Old Stand
No. 243 Lake Street,
Near the Bridge, where he hopes to be favored with a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed on the old firm. He will have constantly on hand a large stock of the best
FRENCH AND AMERICAN
KIP AND CALF SKINS,
SPANISH AND SLAUGHTER SOLE,
LININGS, LASTS, &C.,
LEATHER AND RUBBER BELTING,
Which he will always sell at the
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
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Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers in
Saddlery Hardware,
BENT STOCK,
COACH TRIMMINGS,
Springs,
Axles,
Varnishes,
Webbings, Horse Collars, &c.
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Daily Arrivals of
NEW CARPETS!
JOHN WEST,
197.....Lake Street.....197
IS NOW RECEIVING
BRUSSELS CARPETS,
THREE PLY CARPETS,
INGRAIN CARPETS,
SUPERFINE CARPETS,
TAPESTRY CARPETS,
VELVET CARPETS,
HEMP CARPETS,
HALL CARPETS,
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FOR SALE AT THE
Lowest New York Prices.
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The attention of the public is also invited to the
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Parlor and Chamber Furniture,
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

ROSEWOOD	CHAMBER	SUITS
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MAHOGANY	CHAMBER	SUITS
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WALNUT	CHAMBER	SUITS
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Enamelled Chamber Furniture
BEDDING,
MATTRESSES AND PILLOWS,
Made of the best materials only.
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Curtain Goods,
WINDOW SHADES
Cornices, Trimmings,
MATTRESSES, BEDDING, FURNITURE, ETC., ETC.,
AT THE LOWEST EASTERN PRICES!
HANSON & BURT,
95 Clark Street, opp. Court House.
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J. E. & H. N. PARSONS'S
Fine Furniture
AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS,
Two Doors East of Briggs House.
We would respectfully invite your attention to our large and varied assortment now completing, expressly adapted to the
CITY RETAIL TRADE,
comprising new and elegant designs of
ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITS,
OAK SIDE-BOARDS—MIRROR DOORS,
Extension Tables and Chairs,
Enamelled Chamber Setts,
ROSEWOOD WARDROBES,
Library Cases and Tables,
IRON BEDSTEADS,
Hall Stands and Chairs, Office Desks,
OVAL AND PIER MIRRORS,
SPRING AND HAIR MATTRESSES,
Together with a great variety of
MEDIUM AND LOW PRICED FURNITURE.
We are selling
WELL MADE GOODS,
and will refund the money for any article not proving as represented. Our facilities enable us to offer every article
Low and Uniform Prices,
and shall be glad to exhibit our stock to any one desiring to purchase.
J. E. & H. N. PARSONS,
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ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FURNITURE
At 229 Lake Street.
WIDMAYER & WENZEL'S ENTIRE STOCK,
Consisting of about
$15,000 Worth of Parlor,
Chamber and Plain Furniture,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY
PARLOR SUITS, ETC.,
Are now offered to the public at LESS THAN COST, as the business must be closed before April 30th.
Purchasers will Save 25 to 40 per Cent.
by giving us a call. The attention of
WHOLESALE CASH BUYERS AND MANUFACTURERS
is also invited. Also a large assortment of
Fancy Goldings,
Venetia,
Mahogany Plank,
CABINET MAKERS' HARDWARE, ETC.,
At Eastern Price
C. KERNOCHAN, Assignee.
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WE HAVE SECURED AN INEXHAUSTIBLE supply of clear and pure Ice, taken from Crystal Lake, McHenry county, and are prepared to supply the Ice Houses of Chicago, and dealers throughout the city, in quantities and at reasonable rates.
CRYSTAL LAKE ICE CO.
The Ice sold by ourselves is the only Crystal Lake Ice in this city, and is taken from a body of water entirely free from vegetable matter. It is used by other parties in the vicinity of Chicago.
Ice Orders may be left at our Ice Office, No. 1 South Water street, Chicago, or at the Depot at Crystal Lake.
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ELEGANT DRESS GOODS.
T. B. CARTER & CO.
Are Now Receiving a Very Large Stock
OF
SPRING & SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
Of Elegant Designs and Fabrics,
To which they invite the attention of the Ladies.
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T. B. CARTER & CO.
HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION A GREAT VARIETY OF
Mantillas,
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Traveling Cloaks
AND
Dusters,
OF NEW STYLES,
TERMS.....CASH.
apr27 136 Lake Street.

FINE EMBROIDERIES
AND REAL LACES,
AT AUCTION,
In Quantities to Suit Purchasers,
AT
FRASHER & CARR'S,
124.....Lake Street.....124
To the Ladies.
We have set apart FRIDAY and SATURDAY, April 30 and May 1, for the sale of our entire stock of
FINE EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,
At the hours from 9 till 12 A. M., and 2 till 6 P. M.
By Order of Assignee.
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FROM THE FIRST
GREAT AUCTION SALE OF THE SEASON,
WE HAVE RECEIVED
Over $20,000 Worth
OF
RICH DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, ETC., ETC.,
Many of them bought for
One Half the Cost of Production.
WE ARE SELLING
BLACK SILKS
For Five Shillings—Worth One Dollar,
ALL THIS
Lot of Goods in the Same Proportion.
NEW GOODS
Received every day from Auction Sales of the Season,
all of which will be sold
At Prices that Cannot be Competed with
IN THIS CITY.
TERMS STRICTLY CASH AND ONE PRICE.
W. M. ROSS & CO.,
Late Ross & Foster, Double Store, 167 & 169 Lake st.
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W. R. WOOD & CO.,
159 Lake
ARE DAILY RECEIVING NEW AND choice
SPRING GOODS,
Making their assortment large and varied, and the most attractive in the city.
Their stock of French and English Prints, Ginghams and Quilts, in French Printed Ginghams and All Wool Delaines, Plain and Printed Jaconets, Swiss Muslins, Fine Printing Goods, &c. Also, Rosery, Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Laces, Trimmings, Corsets, Bonnets, Flowers, Shawls, Expansion Skirts, Hoop Skirts, &c. All of which they are selling at the
Very Lowest Cash Prices.
apr28 W. R. WOOD & CO.

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C. T. ATKINSON
Has removed to the large and spacious Store,
78.....Lake Street.....78
Four Doors West from Old Store,
Where he is prepared to meet his old and new customers with the
Largest and Best Selected Stock in Chicago,
consisting of
DRESS, CLOAK AND BUBBY STYLE OF
Trimmings,
EMBROIDERIES—A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT.
FRINGES, GIMPS AND RIBBONS,
FANCY GOODS & TOILET ARTICLES,
—ALSO—
Skirts, of every Style and Quality,
And other articles, of too great a variety to enumerate
☞ I shall be receiving, daily, SPRING STYLES many of the above named articles. ☜
N. B.—Upper Floors in the Building to Rent
feb18

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,
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WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A FULL assortment of
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For the Spring Trade.
SMALL PROFITS AND PROMPT PAY
will be our motto; and we shall endeavor to merit and receive a liberal share of the trade, and in that manner, and by our economical and expensive mode of doing business, we shall be able to sell
CHEAPER THAN EVER.
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DRY GOODS AND HATS
AT WHOLESALE.
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41 South Water Street,
(and No. 37,)
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Comprising a full line of desirable
Staple and Fancy Goods,
Which will be offered
LOW PRICES FOR CASH,
And Buyers entitled to Credit.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE
OF
$50,000 Worth of Dry Goods!
STACY & THORNE'S
LARGE STOCK OF DRY GOODS
Have been removed to
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For the purpose of selling out
11 Cent or Less, at Wholesale or Retail,
BY THE PIECE—FOR CASH.
600 Bales Batting,
50 Bales Shoed rags,
ETC., ETC., ETC.
C. H. KING,
feb18-3m Agent.

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Ten Woodworth Planers,
FIFTY-FIVE FAIRBANK'S P. LARDING,
Twenty-five Bank and Hat Ring Saints,
IN VARIOUS MACHINES,
TWENTY SCROLL SAWS,
TWENTY-FIVE SPRING SAWS,
TEN STEAM ENGINES,
FEATHER BENDING, BY ARM MACHINE, SHAW
AND
SHINGLE MACHINES,
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J. M. ARMITS,
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